

# Indiana State Sentinel.

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 2, 1848.

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**Semi-Weekly.**  
(Published three times a week during the session.)  
One copy, one year, \$10.00  
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**FOR PRESIDENT.**  
**GEN. LEWIS CASS,**  
OF MICHIGAN.  
**FOR VICE PRESIDENT.**  
**GEN. WM. O. BUTLER,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.**  
ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Posey county.  
EUGENE M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Elkhart county.  
1. NATHANIEL ALBERTSON, of Harrison county.  
2. CYRUS L. DUNHAM, of Washington county.  
3. WILLIAM M. MCCARTY, of Franklin county.  
4. CHARLES H. TEST, of Wayne county.  
5. JAMES RITCHIE, of Johnson county.  
6. GEORGE W. CARR, of Lawrence county.  
7. JAMES M. HANNA, of Clay county.  
8. DANIEL MACE, of Tippecanoe county.  
9. GABRIEL N. FITCH, of Cass county.  
10. ANDREW J. HARLAN, of Grant county.

**Marion County Democratic Nominations.**  
For Representatives, HENRY BRADY, POWELL HOWLAND.  
For Prosecuting Attorney, LUCIAN BARBOUR.  
For Sheriff, CHARLES C. CAMPBELL.  
For Recorder, CHARLES STEPHENS.  
For County Commissioners, AARON ALDREDGE.  
For Coroner, PETER F. NEWLAND.

**Democratic State Central Committee.**  
LIVING-TON DUNLAP, DAVID REYNOLDS,  
JAMES P. DRAKE, GEO. A. CHAPMAN,  
E. N. SHIMER, WM. SULLIVAN,  
CHARLES MAYER.

**Send us the Returns.**  
Our friends in the various counties will oblige us by sending us the result in their respective counties by the first mail, after the votes are counted.

**The Election!**  
The election of Representatives and County officers will come off on Monday next. An appeal was made by the Journal a few days since for the whigs to stand up to their principles and to stick to the party lines. The good to be thus accomplished, was not specified. The only issue of consequence now depending upon the next legislature, is the election of a United States Senator. If a Taylor Whig be elected by that body, no man can tell or imagine what will be his course in Congress upon any question. If a democrat should be chosen, the people can depend upon one thing, if nothing more: A Democratic Senator will obey instructions from the Legislature at all times, or will resign his place. The will of the people will be his law, if he can conscientiously execute it, otherwise they will have an opportunity to fill his seat with another man. This is a matter which even the whigs should seriously reflect upon, before they cast their votes. They now profess to make the Will of the People the governing influence. Democrats go with them in full, within the limits prescribed and defined by the Constitution. Some Whig leaders do not. Nothing can possibly be lost to them by the election of a democrat: much may be lost by the election of a man who believes, as S. W. Parker declares, that the Supreme Power of the country should and is rightfully vested in Congress alone. Though there be no excitement to control men's votes, the occasion is as pregnant with consequences as at any other era. We invite the Whigs to calmness and deliberation. It is necessary to urge every democrat to vote!

**Volunteers Returned.**—The "Centre Guards," Capt. McDougall, "Covington Guards," Capt. Evans, and "Washington Guards," Capt. Shunk, of the 5th Indiana volunteers, returned to this city on Monday last. Ample arrangements were made to give a hearty welcome to these brave men who have so faithfully served the State, to the hospitalities of the capital. A dinner was prepared at the Hotel of Mr. Condes, to which all were invited. A military escort, under command of Capt. Geo. A. Chapman, met the cars at the depot, and Gen. Reynolds met the train four miles from the city, and informed the officers and men of the arrangements, yet such was the excitement and anxiety of the boys to see their friends who were waiting to receive them, that it was impossible to form them regularly into line. Large numbers however partook of the dinner, at the close of which Governor Whitcomb made a short address. Most of them left for their homes the same evening. These boys are nearly all Cass and Butler men. We saw flags floating from several of the wagons as they left the city inscribed "Cass and Butler." No volunteer has ever raised a flag for Taylor and Fillmore as he passed this city.

**Misrepresentation of the Journal.**  
In order to gain sympathy for Gen. Taylor and abuse Mr. Stewart, the last Indiana Journal copies a resolution, giving a vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor for his services on the Rio Grande, which they state, without any equivocation, that Gen. Cass voted against, and give as authority the 31st page of the Congressional Globe, second session of the 29th Congress.

Now, on turning to the page of the Congressional Globe, cited by the Journal, we find no vote of the kind recorded, but on page 319, we find that on the adoption of the resolution quoted by that paper, the vote, by ayes and noes, is recorded at full length, and is unanimous in its favor—General Lewis Cass voting for the resolution.

A more unblushing perversion of truth has not been perpetrated during the campaign, and shows an unfairness, we hope will not again be attempted during the Presidential canvass, although from this and other instances, too numerous to be published, there is little hope for the Indiana Journal.

The Journal of Monday let down the whig platform which had been furnished by Gen. Taylor in his famous letter to his brother-in-law. Whether this omission was caused by the speech of Judge Chamberlain, or by the letter of Taylor accepting the nomination, which perhaps is to be the "whig platform" hereafter, is more than we are able to guess at. Perhaps we shall have an explanation on the subject.

Congress.—The House has passed a resolution to adjourn on the 7th of August, so that the members can attend the Buffalo convention, perhaps. The Union exclaims against the concurrence of the Senate, until the House shall pass the Territorial Bill. It is not necessary to hurry about adjournment,—there being plenty of money in the Treasury!

—We acknowledge the receipt of valuable public documents from Messrs. Bright, Wick, and other friends at Washington.

**Mr. Chamberlain's Speech.**  
Judge Chamberlain, one of the Democratic Senatorial Electors, spoke in this city, according to appointment, on Saturday last. His speech was able and effective, as his speeches always are. He reviewed the past and the present attitude of the whig party, and spoke in such strong terms of its wrongfulness and inconsistency, that it was impossible for any one not mentally blind, to be otherwise than convinced. Having thoroughly discussed some of the great measures heretofore advocated by the whig party, and which, though they had long been maintained by that party as absolutely essential and necessary to the prosperity of the country, had at length been proved by experience to be so unnecessary that they involuntarily declare that they have given them all up, he put it to the good sense of all honest men hitherto attached to that party, to give any reason, if they could, why they should still continue in a factious opposition to the democratic policy, under the operation of which the country was now prosperous and happy to an unprecedented degree. An opposition like this was as unreasonable as it was unjustifiable; and they could have no motive for it, except a miserable personal hostility against those who had been the successful advocates of a correct policy in the administration of the government, and the poor hope of victory over former opponents with a leader who disdained to give them any pledge whatever as to the policy which he would adopt if they should be able to elect him.

But by far the most interesting portion of the Judge's speech was that part in which he spoke of the reasons why Gen. Taylor should be the last man to receive the vote of Indiana; especially on account of the gross injustice he had inflicted upon all our volunteers, and through them the stain he had affixed upon the escutcheon of the State. The Judge examined this matter critically and with great force; and we venture to say, that there was not even a whig present, who did not feel that Gen. Taylor was altogether in the wrong, and had manifested the most digged determination to remain so. The miserable and disgraceful plea made by Taylor's friends, that he was justified in denouncing the 2d regiment by the report of Gen. Lane, was most effectively demolished by the Judge. He read from both reports, and showed the very great difference between them,—a difference so marked as to manifest conclusively to every one, that Taylor found in Lane's report no justification whatever for the strong condemnation passed against the volunteers by Taylor,—so strong that the world had set them down as arrant cowards, though there is not an instance on record to show that men ever fought with greater bravery and heroism. Judge Chamberlain did not think it was requisite enough to Taylor for Indians merely to vote against him as a candidate for the Presidency, he further expressed his conviction, that the honor and fair fame of the State, and the personal honor and self-respect of every individual citizen, imperatively required that an appeal should be made to Congress, to enforce that justice which Taylor stubbornly refused. He was therefore in favor of a great convention, embracing not only the Volunteer officers and soldiers, but all the citizens, as proposed at a meeting of our people a few days ago, which convention should adopt resolutions setting forth all the facts relative to the base treatment of our volunteers by Taylor from the time of their arrival in Mexico, to that of their departure, and demanding from Congress a public investigation by that body, to the end that history may be set right by the records of the general government, and the character of the State redeemed from the foul blot now affixed upon it.

We hope this proposition will be seriously reflected upon by the people, and that they will see the propriety of the suggestion. Gen. Lane will soon be corresponded with to ascertain when it will be convenient for him to attend at the meeting resolved upon by our people, as already published. We hope it will be done with an eye to the great congregation which such an event ought to call together. On this subject perhaps we feel more sensitively than most men not engaged in the battle of Buena Vista, for we are placed in a position where we can witness the injurious effects of the slander. But a few days since, for instance, the *Baton Rouge*, a leading whig paper, said that Indiana would vote against Taylor only because he had stated that our volunteers ran at the battle, and refused to take back the statement because it was true. Hardly a week passes that we do not see something of the kind, and it is only because they want our votes for Taylor, that the slander is not more frequently and boldly repeated. No other State would have rested under this base imputation so long as we have done, knowing as we do that it is as false as it is foul. It is time that we should begin to do something more than we have done to wipe out the stain. Our noble volunteers, who survive the conflict, are now, thank God, once more at home; and regard for them, a just appreciation of the sufferings they have experienced and the bravery they manifested, a decent respect for our own honor and the character of our State, now ranking in all the elements of power only as the fifth in the Union, and soon to take a position in that respect above even Virginia herself,—all these, and every consideration of manly quality, imperatively require that we should demand and enforce justice from Congress itself. It would add to our disgrace and degradation to make any more appeals to the Commanding General, who has already added insult to injury.

Mr. Stewart's speech at the Court House on Monday evening of last week, and which is the only one he has made during the canvass, has caused quite a fluttering in the Journal camp, and paragraph after paragraph has been published in the last three numbers of that paper to counteract its effects. It was an unexpected effort, partly made in consequence of the indisposition of the county elector, who was too unwell to address the meeting.

The Journal is altogether mistaken in its reference to the resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor, and which Holloway, the whig elector, voted against,—thanking his God that no volunteer went to the war from his District,—alluded to by Mr. Stewart. It was not the resolution of thanks to Gen. Scott, and others, which he had the honor to introduce, but the resolution introduced by Rousseau, another whig elector, that Holloway voted against, and which Defrees sent to Gen. Taylor, under the vain expectation that he would correct his report in reference to the Second Indiana Regiment. Holloway voted against all resolutions thanking our officers and soldiers in the Mexican war. He had at the time, no idea of Gen. Taylor being the whig candidate for President.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Stewart was adopted by the Senate, nearly all the whigs but Holloway voting for it, and at the mandate of the Journal an effort was made to recall it from the House; but a portion of the whigs refused to obey; but the Whig House, being more subservient, refused to adopt it, because it took the American and not the Mexican side of the question in the war. The Senator of Marion took the side of his country in the Mexican war, and carried his resolution of thanks to our brave officers and soldiers triumphantly through the Senate. But a Whig House defeated it.

The best joke of the day is the attempt of the Whigs to prove Taylor an abolitionist. Have they any thing to say about Mr. Calhoun?

**Responses of the Whig Candidates.**  
The mystery of Taylor's long delay in answering the official letter of the President of the Whig National "Slaughter-House," is at last fully explained. It appears that Taylor "refused" to take the letter of Gov. Morehead out of the post-office, because the postage was not paid, and that it, together with about 40 others, mostly from Philadelphia and Washington, on which the postage amounted to about \$7, were forwarded on to the dead letter office, by the postmaster of Baton Rouge. As some of the whig papers, had been bold enough to assert that the letter had been probably stolen while on the way, these dead letters were carefully examined at Washington, and two of them appearing to have been directed in the handwriting of Gov. Morehead, were saved. In the meantime, Taylor seeing by the papers that such a letter had been sent to him, informing him, much to his surprise, no doubt, that he had received the whig nomination, he sent on to Washington to have the letters returned, which he had been too mean to pay for; and they were returned, but not before a second letter had been sent to him from Gov. Morehead, on which the postage was probably paid.

In the meantime Fillmore had responded to the nomination for Taylor's reply, but his response was withheld until Taylor's reply could be received. But the latter failing to arrive in season, the correspondence was published recently in the *National Intelligencer*, and is as follows:

**Letter to Mr. Fillmore.**  
PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1848.  
DEAR SIR: At a convention of the whigs of the United States, assembled in this city, on the 25th inst., continued by adjournment until the 9th, Gen. Zachary Taylor of Louisiana was nominated as a candidate for the presidency, and you were nominated as a candidate for the vice presidency of the United States, at the next ensuing presidential election.

By a resolution of said convention, it was made my duty to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination, and I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,  
J. M. MOREHEAD,  
President of the Whig National Convention.  
Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE.

**Mr. Fillmore's Reply.**  
ALBANY, N. Y., June 17, 1848.  
SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. by which I am notified that, at the late whig convention held at Philadelphia, General Zachary Taylor was nominated for President and myself for Vice President, and requesting my acceptance of the nomination.

The honor of being thus presented by the distinguished representatives of the whig party of the Union for the second office of the people—an honor as unexpected as it was undesired—could not fail to awaken in a grateful heart emotions which, while they cannot be suppressed, find no appropriate language for utterance.

Fully persuaded that the cause in which we are enlisted is the cause of our country; that our chief object is to secure its peace, preserve its honor, and defend its rights; and feeling, moreover, a confident assurance that in General Taylor (whose name is presented for the first office) I shall always find a firm and consistent whig, a safe guide, and with such a man, to take my chance, I am fully prepared to do my duty, and to discharge satisfactorily the duties of that high office, but feeling that, in case of my election, I may with safety repose upon the friendly aid of such a man, and that guided by honest intentions will always be charitably judged, I accept the nomination so generously tendered; and I do this the more cheerfully, as I am writing, for such a cause and with such a man, to take my chance of success or defeat as the electors, the final arbiters of our fate, shall, in their wisdom, judge best for the interests of our common country.

Please accept of my high regard and esteem, and permit me to subscribe myself your friend and fellow-citizen.  
MILLARD FILLMORE.  
Hon. J. M. MOREHEAD.

The Union says of this letter—  
"Certainly Mr. Morehead could scarcely have adopted any formula of words which might furnish a 'care to pass' than the above, so honest and cautious letter. He seems like the slightest of hand man dancing among the eggs, fearful lest a single extra word should crush them and do mischief. How different is all this chary maneuvering from the frank example which was set by the Baltimore convention, its president, and its nominee. They proclaimed their principles. Their platform of faith as very boldly laid down in the face of the world. Mr. Stevenson addressed an explicit letter to Gen. Cass, and his letter came forth to ratify the articles of the republican creed."

But contemptible as Fillmore's letter certainly is, it will compare favorably with that of Taylor, as we find it in the *Journal* of Monday. Had this letter come from any person but Taylor, and that too under the present degraded position of the whig party, it would be hoisted at from one end of the country to the other. Talk about Cass's brief letter to the *Cincinnati Convention*! Why if Taylor was responding to a mere nomination for constable, he could not treat it more cavalierly. The letter is disgraceful to the man and to the party, and absolutely insulting to an intelligent people. But the douglases will swallow it, because they can't help themselves.

**Baton Rouge, July 25th, 1848.**  
SIR: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 10th inst., announcing that the Whig Convention, which assembled at Philadelphia on the 25th of June, and of which you were the presiding officer, had nominated me for the office of President of the United States.

Looking to the composition of the Convention, and its numerous and patriotic constituency, I feel deeply grateful for the honor bestowed upon me—for the distinguished confidence implied in my nomination by it to the highest office in the gift of the people.

I cordially accept that nomination, but with the sincere distrust of my fitness to fulfill the duties of an office, which demands for its exercise, the most exalted abilities and patriotism, and which has been rendered illustrious by the greatest names in our history. But should the selection of the Whig Convention be confirmed by the people, I shall endeavor to discharge the new duties then devolving upon me, so as to meet the expectations of my fellow-citizens, and preserve undiminished the prosperity and reputation of our common country.

I have the honor to remain with the highest respect, your obedient servant,  
Z. TAYLOR.  
To the Hon. J. M. MOREHEAD, Greensburg, Guilford Co., N. C.

MR. JACOB BANKER, an original Taylor man, of influence, in a recent speech at a Taylor meeting in New Orleans, said, according to the *Delta*:  
"As to appointments, General Taylor, I am authorized to say, would never object to John C. Calhoun, for Secretary of State, Abbot Lawrence, for Secretary of the Treasury, Reverdy Johnson, for Attorney General, and B. F. Butler, for the Supreme Bench."

We consider this almost authoritative as if spoken by Gen. Taylor himself. The name of Butler is used to flatter the New York barnburners.

The Taylor men of Charleston, S. C. have declared against Fillmore, and put up the name of Gen. Butler for the Vice Presidency. This is the respect with which the nomination is treated in many other places South. The northern douglases whigs will pocket the insult, of course.

Who's to be "victimized"?—Horace Greeley, the great editor of the *Tribune*, says "that General Taylor's concealment of his opinions argues that somebody is to be cheated, and that he (the said Greeley) does not care to be ranked either among the swindlers or the dupes."

## Lies of the Louisville Journal Nailed to the Counter.

GREENSBURG, IND., July 27, 1848.  
To the Editor of the *Coon Skinner*—I see in a little sheet published at Louisville, Ky., called the *Journal*, a most infamous article—an article bearing the impress of falsehood upon its own face, headed thus: "A financial operation of General Cass—extraordinary development—Look at this!"

This article sets out by saying that, "In 1836, Lewis Cass, Henry Hubbard, Francis O. J. Smith, Francis Markoe, Jr., and Ramsey McHenry, all then at Washington city, formed themselves into an association under the title of the 'Western Land Association,' for the purpose of speculating in Western Lands." This far it might be true, for Gen. Cass was in Washington city part of that year, though it is a notorious fact that he was, during that year, appointed resident minister to the court of St. Cloud, and immediately proceeded to the city of Paris. But the beauty and truth of the article is a little farther along. Take the following extract:

"This association for purposes of land speculation was formed when Lewis Cass was Secretary of War under Mr. Van Buren." Here we have the beauty and consistency of the article. "In 1836, Lewis Cass and others formed themselves into an association, under the title of the Western Land Association, for the purpose of speculating in Western Lands," and "This association for purposes of land speculation, was formed when Lewis Cass was Secretary of War under Mr. Van Buren."

Lewis Cass was never Secretary of War under Mr. Van Buren. He was called by Gen. Jackson to the War Department in 1831, where he continued until 1836, when he went to Paris as Minister, prior to Mr. Van Buren's election; and he continued in France until December, 1842, at which time he returned to the United States.

Now, how it can be, that Gen. Cass, in 1836, was a member of the cabinet of Mr. Van Buren, is hard for an ordinary mind to tell. I cannot see how, even the precocious genius of George Denson Prentice can come to such a conclusion from any data in the civil history of the government, for it was not until March, 1837, that Mr. Van Buren came into office, and then Gen. Cass was in France, and he remained there until 1842, two years, nearly after the close of Mr. Van Buren's administration. But let us have another extract: "After several years delay, the members of the Association began to have strong suspicions that there was little or no probability of their ever getting anything for their money." And the article goes on to state, that the Hon. Henry Hubbard was appointed to ascertain if Cass and his agent had dealt with them fairly and honestly, and that he opened a correspondence with Cass, and, "the whole of a letter informing the honorable Secretary of War that he was a rascal, and the honorable Secretary was quiet and silent under the charge." Whether to call this ignorance, or rascality, I do not know; I am inclined to think it rascality; for I cannot believe that the editor of the *Journal* is wrapped in such mental darkness as to believe that Gen. Cass was Secretary of War several years after 1836. But the whole article is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. "Cass being Secretary of War, and, in virtue of his official station, having important advantages over private individuals, the Association gave him the control of the whole business." Now, admitting that the writer may have been mistaken as to Cass being Secretary of War, it is perfectly idle to say that men of intelligence would give him the control of such an Association, and he in France. The thought is too absurd to be entertained for a moment. What an exalted opinion the conductors of the *Journal* must have of public intelligence, to give place to such lies in the columns of their paper. The most devoted admirers of Prentice must be as brazen as the serpent that was lifted up in the wilderness, if they do not blush at such presumption on the gullibility of the people. But the article is in perfect keeping with the principles of their party. If the common people are incapable of self-government, they cannot see the inconsistencies and falsehoods contained in the article in question. In districts of country where the character of the principal editor of the *Journal* is known, this article needs no answer; but here, there may be some, who, not knowing the true character for truth and veracity of the editor, may be inclined, at first sight, to give some credence to the fiction. What must be thought of the party that is driven to such straits to bolster up their cause? Is Gen. Taylor to be lied into the Presidency? "Truth is mighty and will prevail." BREATHITT.

—We copy the following paragraph from the letter of the Washington correspondent of the *Pa. Ledger*, under date of July 18. Our readers can judge of its applicability to existing circumstances:

The Missouri compromise, as desirable as its adoption to the Southern States, as an anti-slavery measure in the House; and could not now be carried over the Senate, so determined are the southern friends of General Taylor to keep the question of slavery open, in order to rally the South on it in the approaching presidential contest. But the supporters of General Taylor, for better or worse, are handling a double-edged sword, which, while it cuts their antagonist, it pierces, inflicting the deepest wounds on themselves. The question is, will the South, with the question of slavery kept open, dare to rally on Gen. Taylor? If they do, they must expect a breeze from the North, which will soon oblige them to close their top-sails, and leave to. If the South drive the Northern democrats from them, they may look out for a territory with slavery, and the Southern States. The fact is, the tenderness with which Martin Van Buren is handled in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, &c., shows that this is the last time that the Northern democracy will extend the hand of fellowship to the South, and that, in case it is rejected, they are ready to form other alliances nearer home. As great as the new combination would prove to the South, to the country, it would almost certainly follow the defection of the South, and seal its fate. The democratic States of the South, therefore, will pause before they seek protection under Gen. Taylor.

The Whigs of Allen county have nominated CHRISTIAN PARKER, as their candidate for Representative. If the people of Allen could have seen themselves, as represented in the last Legislature, as others saw them, we opine they would make a struggle to redeem their character.—*Indiana Journal*.

No effort whatever, is necessary on the part of the Whigs of Allen county to "redeem their character," that we can see. They were represented in the last Legislature by a man of high respectability and influential men in that body, CHRISTIAN PARKER, and they expect to send him back again this winter. The people of this county know him, and being satisfied that he is the best man among them for that station, have not only endorsed his course for three successive years, but are willing to try him again, the opinion of the *Indiana Journal* man to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Fl. Wayne Times, Whig*.

The *Journal* of Commerce of the 23d has the following paragraph:

"As the former letter of Senator Dix was unsatisfactory to the Barnburners or a portion of them, he has written another dated Washington, 17th inst., in which he goes the whole figure with them and for them, including the support of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency."

This will only render New York more certain against Gen. Cass, but we regarded it as inevitably gone before.

Mr. Stephens, of New York, the distinguished traveler and author, has been surveying, or rather examining the route across the Isthmus from Chagres to Panama, and reports most favorably upon it.

## Territorial Bill—Vote upon its Passage.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 27, 1848.  
After remaining in session all night, and until a late hour to-day, the Senate passed the Oregon, New Mexico and California Territorial bill, by a vote of 33 to 22. I send you the names of those who voted against the bill.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Breeze, Baldwin, Bell, Bradley, Clark, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dodge, Dix, Felch, Fitzgerald, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Metcalf, Miller, Niles, Underwood, Upham, and Walker—22.  
All the rest of the Senators (except Messrs. Cameron, Pearce, and Webster, who were absent,) voted for the bill.

## Oregon Territorial Bill virtually Rejected by the House.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 28.  
The Senate has passed the bill to liquidate the Mexican claims.

In the House a message was received from the Senate, transmitting the bill for the erection of territorial governments in Oregon, New Mexico and California.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia, moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion, after much confusion, was carried—yeas 112, nays 77.

This is considered a virtual rejection of the bill, as under the rules it will require a vote of two-thirds to take it up again.—*Ohio Statesman*.

## Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1848.  
The Compromise Bill has been rather fluctuating to-day, owing to the discovery of a mare's nest by Mr. Calhoun. He seems to labor under the impression that Oregon has got too much by the compromise, and that there is a fair chance of the whole left open for slavery to creep in. If the present laws of the Oregon legislature, which interfere slavery, remain in force, it is not meant that Oregon should not have a right to alter them and admit slaves if she thinks proper. Mr. Calhoun has occasioned a new conference of the members of the committee, who have tried to convince him that the free labor laws of Oregon and those likely to be enacted there is actually no difference—that there are six of the one, and half a dozen of the other; but whether Mr. Calhoun will stay convinced is quite another question. If Mr. Calhoun should turn monomaniac on the question of slavery, there is indeed danger of the bill being defeated. Quite a respectable number of Whigs in the House are in favor of an election-ground (to unite the South on General Taylor) and the Wilcox Provision men are dead against it. Mr. Dix, of the Senate, calls it "an unconditional surrender to the South," and Mr. Wilcox in the House will oppose it "virtually," as long as he draws breath. So it appears the bill, even when carried, will not satisfy the free labor men, who will continue to agitate this great question, though it be settled by Congress and endorsed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The difficulty which arose in Mr. Calhoun's mind prevented the bill from being called up to-day, and to-morrow being private bill day, it may not be called up before Monday next. In the mean time, some words will be lavished on the great champion of negro slavery and his disciples, which in all probability will have the effect to make him acquiesce in the bill. If the bill be passed in the Senate against the opposition of Mr. Calhoun, then some means will be resorted to in order to prevent a direct vote from being taken on it in the House, and the bill will die without being carried.

These, of course, are as yet mere conjectures, based on Mr. Calhoun's doubtful position to-day, which, perhaps, may be changed to-morrow; but the better reading of events seems to be that, since the Barnburners in Congress are dissatisfied with the bill, and some appropriation for improvements in the territories of the Barnburners, must do the business. Disguise it as you may, the question of slavery has become one of power, and such a contest is not easily settled by a compromise. The love of power is a growing passion, which may not easily be restrained by legislative enactments, and the South has tasted power too long to resign it peacefully.

The House today had the civil and diplomatic bill, after more than three weeks' deliberation, on the table. The opposition managed to introduce an appropriation for the improvement of the Savannah river, (removing from it some obstructions created by the sinking of ships during the revolutionary war,) for the sole purpose of forcing the President to veto it, and some appropriation for improvements in the District, which are objectionable, and this is the cause of the difficulty now. To such petty subterfuges in Congress reduced to carry out the schemes of parties on the approach of a Presidential election. Of course in the mean time the government is brought to a stand, and the people have to pay for the sport of lawyers. After having voted the bill down, and had the reconsideration of it on the table, they have to take it up again to-morrow, in some shape or other; but if the improvement of Savannah river remains in the bill, it is not unlikely the President will veto it.

## The Boundary of Texas.

Friday's *Union*, says the *Richmond Enquirer*, contains an admission from an official source in Mexico, which must forever prostrate the whig leaders and presses, who would distort and degrade their own country, by the unjust and unfounded assertion, that the war with Mexico was produced by marching our army to the Rio Grande. In the article below, it will be seen that Mexico officially announces that, since April, 1836, the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande has been absolutely free, and that, for twelve years, "the intention of making the Bravo (the Rio Grande) a limit, has been announced by the clearest signs."

We ask attention to the passages italicized—and trust that, hereafter, no American will be found bold or unpatriotic enough to assail his own country for occupying a territory with slavery, and to himself admit, that the true and legitimate soil of Texas, a sovereign State of the Union.

"Among the public documents contained in the *Siglo*, (the official organ of Mexico,) is a portion of the 'Exposition addressed to the supreme government by the commissioners who signed the treaty of peace with the United States.' The commissioners, in justification of the cession of California and New Mexico, say truly, that the only effect of the treaty was to put in writing what was previously fully accomplished by arms; in as much as California and New Mexico, were already in the possession of the United States, and could not be reconquered by Mexico, and that, in truth, in as much as the American Government had occupied, in itself, and the States of New Leon, Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Puebla and Mexico, and most of the seaports of the Republic, 'the treaty might more properly be called one of recuperation than of cession,' so far as concerns the territory of the Mexican republic. There is a passage in this 'Exposition,' regarding the true limits of Texas, which deserves to be noticed.

"The intention," says the commissioners, "of making the Bravo a limit, has been announced by the clearest signs for the last twelve years; and it would have been impossible at the present day to change it. After the defeat of San Jacinto, in April, 1836, that was the territory which we stipulated to evacuate, and which the according did so, by falling back on Matamoros. In this place was afterwards stationed what was called the Army of the North; and though it is true that expeditions and incursions have been made there even as far as Elgar, we have very soon retreated, leaving the intermediate space absolutely free. In this state Gen. Taylor found it, when, in the early part of last year, he entered there by order of his Government."

MEXICO.—Advisers from Mexico to the 11th inst. have been received at New Orleans. A battle has taken place between the government forces under Bustamante, and the insurgents under Parades, in which the latter was defeated with a loss of five hundred. Jarauta, the celebrated guerilla chief, is reported mortally wounded. Herrera is probably overthrown and the existing government dissolved. The inhabitants of Yucatan have defeated the Indians in several engagements.

It is now asserted that the commission to examine and decide upon the claims of our citizens against Mexico, which our government has stipulated to pay, will be composed of Judge Breckenridge, of Virginia, who was on the former commission, Mr. McCrete, of Maine, formerly in Congress, and Mr. Bright, of Indiana, brother of Senator Bright.

## The German Parliament.

FRANKFORT, June 28.  
Mr. Suiron proclaimed the following "law on the creation of a Provisional Central Power for Germany."  
"I. Until a Government be definitely created for Germany, a Provisional Central Power shall be formed for the administration of all affairs which affect the whole of the German nation."  
"II. The Central Power shall, 1st, act as executive in all affairs that relate to the safety and welfare of the nation in general; 2d, it shall take the supreme direction of the whole of the armed forces and nominate the Commander-in-Chief; 3d, it shall provide for the political and commercial representation of Germany, and to this end appoint Ambassadors and Consuls."

"III. The creation of the constitution remains excluded from the sphere of action of the Central Power."  
"IV. The Central Power decides on questions of war and peace, and in connexion with the National Assembly it concludes treaties with foreign Powers."  
"V. The Provisional Central Power is confided to a Regent (reichsverweser) whom the National Assembly elects. (Ayes, 373; Noes, 175.)"

"VI. The Regent exercises his power by Ministers whom he appoints, but who are responsible to the National Assembly. All his decrees, to be valid, must be countersigned by at least one responsible Minister."

"VII. The Regent is irresponsible."

"VIII. The National Assembly will by a special law fix the limits of Ministerial responsibility."

"IX. The Ministers are entitled to be present during the sittings of the National Assembly, and to be heard by the same."

"X. The Ministers are bound on the demand of the National Assembly, to appear before the same and to give information."

"XI. They have the right of voting in the National Assembly only when they are elected as members of the same."

"XII. The position of the Regent is incompatible with the office of member of the National Assembly."

"XIII. The German Diet ceases from the moment that the Central Power begins to exercise its functions. (Ayes, 310; Noes, 35.)"

"XIV. The Provisional Central Power shall in its executive capacity act, as far as compatible with its duty, in understanding with the Plenipotentiaries of the German Governments."

"XV. The action of the Provisional Central Power ceases as soon as the constitution for Germany is completed."

The whole of the law was, on being put to the vote, carried by 450 against 100 votes.

Baron Gagern resumed his seat as President, and announced that the election of the Regent should take place to-morrow.

June 28.—The President took the chair at 12 o'clock, and invited the Assembly to elect a Regent for Germany, according to the law which they had yesterday made.

The members were then individually called to name their candidate, and it was interesting to hear the name of Archduke John in a variety of manners, such as "Archduke John of Austria," "John of Austria," "John, Archduke of Austria," Mr. Jordan, (a Berlin Radical,) when his turn came, cried out, "John—Adam Iztstein." (Great sensation.) Of those who did not vote for the Prince, some would not vote at all, and a small minority of Radicals named their favorite, Mr. Iztstein. But by far the greatest number of the minority voted for Baron Gagern.

The following is the list of votes as read by Baron Gagern:

Archduke John of Austria	43
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